

LEHI (LEE-hie), Utah County: (Alt. 4,550; Pop. 3,627; Settled 1850.)  
Named for a Book of Mormon leader who is said to have brought his people from Jerusalem to colonize America.

LEOTA, Uintah County: (Alt. 4,900; Pop. 85.) Outgrowth of Randlett.  
Origin of name is unknown.

LEVAN, (le-VAN), Juab County: (Alt. 5,163; Pop. 521; Settled 1868.)  
Derived its name from the Latin word "Levant," which designates the point where the sun rises--the East. Many of its first settlers came here from the abandoned settlement of Chicken Creek.

LEWISALLEN, Dagget County: Renamed (see Manila).

LEWISTON, Cache County: (Alt. 4,505; Pop. 1,533; Settled 1870.) Named for William H. Lewis, first Mormon bishop of the town.

LIBERTY, Carbon County: Renamed (see Latuda).

LIBERTY, Uintah County: Renamed (see Tridell).

LIBERTY, Weber County: (Alt. 5,118; Pop. 200.) Outgrowth of Eden. Name is of patriotic origin.

LINDON, Utah County: (Alt. 4,640; Pop. 801; Settled 1850.) Origin of name unknown.

LINWOOD, Daggett County: (Alt. 6,024; Pop. 23; Settled 1900.) Origin of name unknown.

LITTLE VALLEY, Box Elder County: Renamed (see Mantua).

LOA, County seat of Wayne County: (Alt. 7,000\*; Pop. 437.) So named because of the volcano-like appearance of a mountain near the settlement. Franklin B. Young, who had served as a Mormon missionary in the Hawaiian Islands, suggested that the town be named for the volcano Mauna Loa.

LOCKEREY, San Juan County: (Alt. 6,500\*; Pop. 12.) Named for an early resident.

LOFGREEN, Tooele County: (Alt. 5,803; Settled 1898.) Settled by Herman Lofgreen and named in his honor.

LOGAN, County seat of Cache County: (Alt. 4,535; Pop. 16,832; Settled 1859.)  
It derived its name from Logan's Fort, which in turn received its name from the river near which it was built. The river is said to have been named for Ephraim Logan, early trapper, who explored this region in the 1820's.

LOST CREEK, Morgan County: Renamed (see Croydon).

LOUISA, Iron County: Renamed (see Parowan).

LOWER FERRON, Emery County: Renamed (see Molen).

LUCERNE, Millard County: (Alt. 4,700.) Probably so named because lucerne (alfalfa) is an important crop of this community.

LUCIN (loo-SEEN), Box Elder County: (Alt. 4,471; Pop. 42.) Origin of name unknown. May have received its name because of the large deposits of lucina subanta (a species of water fossils) left in this vicinity when ancient Lake Bonneville receded. The town was formerly called Pilot Peak, taking the name of a near-by mountain which was an important landmark for early western travelers.

LUND, Iron County: (Alt. 5,084; Pop. 75; Settled 1901.) Named for R. C. Lund, state legislator and local mine owner.

LYMAN, Wayne County: (Alt. 7,125\*.) Named for Francis M. Lyman, Mormon Church official, one of its early settlers. First called Wilmoth.

LYN, Millard County: Renamed (see Lynndyl).

LYNN, Box Elder County: (Alt. 5,919; Pop. 60.) Corruption of Lind, the family name of a group of Swedish immigrants who were early settlers here.

LYNNDYL, Millard County: (Alt. 4,785; Pop. 241.) Origin of present name is unknown. Previously called Leamington Hill Junction and Lyn.

LYNNE, Weber County: (Alt. 4,283; Settled 1849.) So named for a town in Scotland. Formerly called Bingham's Fort for Erastus Bingham, who settled here in 1850.

MAESER, (MAY-zer), Uintah County: (Alt. 5,525\*; Pop. 643; Settled 1870.) Named in honor of Dr. Karl G. Maeser, early president of Brigham Young University.

MAGNA, Salt Lake County: (Alt. 4,278; Pop. 3,502.) Derived its name from a near-by mine.

MAMMOTH, Juab County: (Alt. 6,026; Pop. 475; Settled 1870.) Received its name in 1870 following the discovery of rich ore in the Mammoth mine in the near-by mountains.

MANILA, County seat of Daggett County: (Alt. 6,375; Pop. 147.) Named in 1898 by Adolph Jessen, surveyor, in commemoration of Admiral Dewey's victory over the Spanish fleet at Manila, Philippine Islands. First called Chambers, for an associate of Jessen. Also called Lewisallen.

MANTI (MAN-tie), County seat of Sanpete County: (Alt. 5,530; Pop. 2,051.) Named for a Book of Mormon town, at the suggestion of Isaac Morley and Brigham Young.

MANTUA (MAN-tuh-way), Box Elder County: (Alt. 5,175\*; Pop. 271; Settled 1863.) Named by Lorenzo Snow, fifth president of the Mormon Church, for the town of his nativity, Mantua, Ohio. It had a number of earlier names, including Little Valley, Flaxville, and Geneva.

MAPLETON, Utah County: (Alt. 4,724; Pop. 1,175.) Outgrowth of Springville. So named because of the wild maples in the near-by mountains.



- MARION, Summit County: (Alt. 6,451; Pop. 50.) Named for Francis Marion Lyman, Mormon Church official, for whom the town Lyman was also named.
- MARRIOTT, Weber County: (Alt. 4,250; Settled 1854.) Named for John Marriott who owned considerable property here.
- MARYSVALE, Piute County: (Alt. 5,866; Pop. 520; Settled 1863.) Named for the Virgin Mary by a group of Catholic miners.
- MAYFIELD, Sanpete County: (Alt. 5,500\*; Pop. 390; Settled 1873.) So named because of the pleasing appearance of the settlement. First called Arrapene, for a friendly Ute Indian chief who lived here.
- MCCORNICK, Millard County: (Alt. 4,762.) Named for William S. McCornick, Salt Lake City banker.
- MCPHERSONS FLAT, Washington County: Renamed (see Anderson).
- MEADOW, Millard County: (Alt. 5,000\*; Pop. 378; Settled 1857.) So named because the site of the settlement was covered with rich meadowland.
- MEADOWVILLE, Rich County: (Alt. 5,950; Settled 1870.) So named because of the lush meadows surrounding the settlement.
- MECHANICSVILLE, Utah County: Renamed (see Goshen).
- MEGO (MAY-go), Sanpete County: Renamed (see Moroni).
- MENDON, Cache County: (Alt. 4,435; Pop. 369; Settled 1859.) Named for Mendon, Worcester County, Massachusetts, birthplace of Ezra T. Benson, first Mormon apostle to live in Cache Valley.
- MERCUR, Tooele County: (Alt. 6,700; Settled 1870.) Named for a near-by mine; earlier known as Lewiston.
- MERRILL (MARE-rill), Uintah County: Renamed (see Naples).
- MEXICAN HAT, San Juan County: (Alt. 4,244; Pop. 2) Derived its name from a balanced boulder resembling a Mexican sombrero. The "hat" is more than 60 feet in diameter, 12 feet thick, and weighs 2,500 tons. It rests on a pedestal 200 feet above the valley floor.
- MIDVALE, Salt Lake County: (Alt. 4,354; Pop. 3,996; Settled 1859.) Formerly called Bingham Junction and East Jordan; renamed Midvale in 1909 because it is a trading center for several small surrounding towns.
- MIDVIEW, Duchesne County: (Alt. 5,225\*) So named because of the view of Duchesne River Valley.
- MIDWAY, Wasatch County: (Alt. 5,567; Pop. 711; Settled 1859.) So named because it merged two small colonies at a new site midway between the former settlements.

MILBURN, Sanpete County: (Alt. 6,268; Pop. 200, Settled 1888.) Outgrowth of Fairview. So named because of the mills built at the mouth of a near-by canyon.

MILFORD, Beaver County: (Alt. 4,968; Pop. 1,673, Settled 1880.) Derived its name from the fact that the early settlers forded Beaver River at a mill that stood near the town site.

MILLCREEK, Salt Lake County: (Alt. 4,975; Pop. 2,300.) Derived its name from the stream on which it is situated.

MILLERS SETTLEMENT, Davis County: Renamed (see Farmington).

MILLCREEK, Weber County: Renamed (see Slaterville).

MILLS, Juab County: (Alt. 4,931; Pop. 32.) So named because of the mill operated near-by.

MILLS, Tooele County: (Alt. 4,330; Pop. 116; Settled 1856.) Derived its name from the near-by wool and flour mills bought by Brigham Young. Formerly known as Richville. Designated as county seat in 1856, but never became a major settlement. County seat was moved to Tooele in 1861.

MILLVILLE, Cache County: (Alt. 4,542; Pop. 401; Settled 1859.) So named because the first sawmill in Cache Valley was operated here.

MILL WARD, Uintah County: Renamed (see Maeser).

MILTON, Morgan County: (Pop. 250.) So named because of a grist mill built here in 1864 by George W. Taggart and the Hinman brothers.

MINERSVILLE, Beaver County: (Alt. 5,625; Pop. 593; Settled 1859.) So named because of the mines nearby.

MOAB (MOE-ab), County Seat of Grand County: (Alt. 4,042; Pop. 1,274; Settled 1855; vacated during Indian troubles, resettled 1876.) There are two versions concerning the origin of the name: 1. That the settlement was named for a region in Palestine mentioned in the Bible. 2. That the name is a corruption of a Paiute Indian name "mohapa," meaning mosquito water, applied to this region because of the great number of mosquitoes along the Colorado River bottoms. First known as Elk Mountain Mission.

MODENA, Iron County: (Alt. 5,462; Pop. 100; Settled 1899.) Origin of name unknown.

MOHRLAND, Emery County: (Settled 1909.) Origin of name unknown.

MOLEN, Emery County: (Pop. 40.) Named for Michael W. Molen, early settler. Formerly called Lower Ferron.

MONA, Juab County: (Alt. 4,917; Pop. 328; Settled 1852.) Origin uncertain but it is believed that the name is a contraction of the Italian word Madonna.



MONROE, Sevier County: (Alt. 4,375\*; Pop. 1,214; Settled 1863; vacated during Indian troubles, resettled 1870.) Named in honor of James Monroe, Fifth President of the United States.

MONTICELLO, County seat of San Juan County: (Alt. 7,066; Pop. 1,172; Settled 1888.) Named for President Thomas Jefferson's summer residence in Virginia. Formerly called Hammond.

MOORE, Emery County: (Alt. 6,250, Pop. 35, Settled 1894.) Named in 1940 for L. C. Moore, who became manager of a land development project here in 1907. Formerly called Rochester for the New York home town of M. B. Whitney, promoter of the Independent Canal and Reservoir Company, which was incorporated in 1894 to develop the land in this vicinity.

MORGAN, County seat of Morgan County: (Alt. 5,063, Pop. 1,064, Settled 1860.) (see Morgan County).

MORONI (moe-ROE-nie), Sanpete County: (Alt. 5,519, Pop. 1,076.) Named for the Angel Moroni, who is credited with appearing to Joseph Smith in connection with establishment of the Mormon Church. First called Mego for a friendly Indian, but renamed in 1859.

MORRISSEY, Beaver County: Renamed (see Sulphurdale).

MORRISTOWN, Weber County: Renamed (see South Weber).

MOSIDA, Utah County: (Alt. 4,500\*.) A name coined from the first two letters of the surnames of three promoters, Moore, Simpson and Davis.

MOUNT CARMEL, Kane County: (Alt. 5,197, Pop. 125, Settled 1864; vacated 1866 because of Indian troubles, resettled 1871.) Named for a mountain in Palestine. Formerly called Winsor for Anson P. Winsor.

MOUNT EMMONS, Duchesne County: (Alt. 6,270, Pop. 280, Settled 1906.) Derived its name from a high peak in the Uinta Mountains, north of the settlement. First called Banner.

MOUNT NEBO, Utah County: Renamed (see Elberta).

MOUNT PLEASANT, Sanpete County: (Alt. 5,857; Pop. 2,030, Settled 1852, vacated 1853 because of Indian troubles, resettled 1859.) So named because it is situated on an eminence, commanding a pleasant view of the surrounding country. Formerly called Fort Hamilton.

MOUNTAIN DELL, Uintah County: So named because of its topographic surroundings. Formerly called Dry Fork.

MOUNTAIN HOME, Duchesne County: (Alt. 6,994; Pop. 120.) So named because of its mountainous location.

MOUNTAINVILLE, Utah County: Renamed (see Alpine).

MUDDY CREEK, Emery County: Renamed (see Emery).

MURRAY, Salt Lake County: (Alt. 4,350, Pop. 9,006.) Named in honor of Eli H. Murray, Territorial Governor of Utah, 1880-86.

- MUSKRAT, Weber County: Renamed (see Hooper).
- MUTUAL, Carbon County: (Alt. 7,150; Pop. 213.) Derived its name from the Mutual Coal Company, which mines coal here.
- MYTON, Duchesne County: (Alt. 5,084; Pop. 435; Settled 1890.) Named for a former post commander at Fort Duchesne.
- NADA, Beaver County: (Alt. 5,068; Pop. 16.) Origin of name unknown.
- NAPLES, Uintah County: (Alt. 5,260\*; Pop. 50.) Named for Naples, England. Formerly called Merrill for Porter William Merrill, local church official.
- NATIONAL, Carbon County: (Alt. 7,200; Pop. 300; Settled 1926.) Named for the National Coal Company, which owns land and mines in the vicinity.
- NEOLA, Duchesne County: (Alt. 6,017; Pop. 100; Settled 1910.) Origin of name unknown.
- NEPHI (NEE-fie), County Seat of Juab County: (Alt. 5,096; Pop. 2,990; Settled 1851.) Named for a Book of Mormon character. First called Salt Creek, taking the name of the stream near which it is situated. The stream was so named because of near-by salt deposits.
- NELSON, Grand County: RENAMED (see Sego).
- NEVERSWEAT, Sevier County: Renamed (see Vermilion).
- NEW HARMONY, Washington County: (Alt. 5,250\*; Pop. 126; Settled 1860.) Origin of name unknown.
- NEWCASTLE, Iron County: (Alt. 5,000\*; Pop. 100; Settled 1910.) So named because of the castle-like formation of the mountains near the town.
- NEWHOUSE, Beaver County: (Alt. 5,250\*.) Named for Samuel Newhouse, a prominent mining man, who once owned the entire town.
- NEWTON, Cache County: (Alt. 4,525; Pop. 497; Settled 1869.) Outgrowth of Clarkston. So named to distinguish it from the older settlement.
- NORTH BEND, Sanpete County: Renamed (see Fairview).
- NORTH COTTONWOOD CREEK, Davis County: Renamed (see Farmington).
- NORTH OGDEN, Weber County: (Alt. 4,275; Pop. 1,105; Settled 1850; vacated because of Indian uprising, resettled in 1851.) Outgrowth of Ogden. So named because it is north of this city.
- NORTH SALT LAKE, Salt Lake County: (Alt. 4,255; Pop. 255.) So named because it is north of Salt Lake City.
- NORTH WILLOW CREEK, Box Elder County: Renamed (see Willard).



NOTOM, Wayne County: (Alt. 5,250\*.) First called Pleasant Creek, but because there were several towns of that name, Postmaster Jergen Smith was instructed by the U.S. Post Office Department to find another name. Several names were submitted and Notom was selected. The origin of the name is unknown.

OAK CITY, Millard County: (Alt. 4,700\*; Pop. 334; Settled 1868.) Derived its name from the creek near which the town is situated.

OAK CREEK, Washington County: Renamed (see Springdale).

OAKLEY, Summit County: (Alt. 6,517; Pop. 264; Settled 1868.) Believed to have derived its name from the profuse growth of oak brush in the vicinity.

OAK SPRINGS BENCH, Carbon County: Renamed (see Coal City).

OASIS, Millard County: (Alt. 4,594; Pop. 240.) Outgrowth of Deseret. So named because its green fields and orchards seem like an oasis in this desert Country.

OGDEN, County seat of Weber County: (Alt. 4,299; Pop. 57,112; Settled 1848.) Derived its name from Ogden River, which in turn was named for Peter Skene Ogden, Hudson's Bay Company brigade leader, who was in this vicinity in the 1820's. Miles Goodyear, about the winter of 1844-45, established a post here which he called Fort Buenaventura, taking the name of a mythical stream which was thought by early explorers to drain the Great Basin region, emptying into San Francisco Bay. Colonization of the area, however, did not begin until 1848, after Goodyear sold his property to the Mormon Church. The settlement was first called Brownsville for James Brown, early settler, who represented the Mormon Church in purchasing Goodyear's land and livestock. The name was changed to Ogden in 1850 when the General Assembly of Deseret created Weber County.

OLJATO (ole-Jay-toe), San Juan County: Derived its name from a Navajo Indian word meaning "moonlight water".

OMAHA, Millard County: Renamed (see Sugarville).

OMNI, Sevier County, Renamed (see Richfield).

OPHIR, Tooele County: (Alt. 6,498; Pop. 199; Settled 1870.) Probably named for the region frequently mentioned in the Old Testament as the source of gold.

ORANGEVILLE, Emery County: (Alt. 5,772; Pop. 589; Settled 1877.) Named for Orange Seely, early settler in Castle Valley. First called Upper Castle Dale.

ORDERVILLE, Kane County: (Alt. 5,250\*; Pop. 371; Settled 1875.) So named because its Mormon settlers sought to establish the United Order, an experiment in communal life.

OREM, Utah County: (Alt. 4,756; Pop. 18,000.) Named for W. C. Orem, the builder of the electric interurban railroad which runs through the town.

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CRITCH, Garfield County: Renamed (see Spry).

CURRAY (OO-ray), Uintah County: (Alt. 4,655; Pop. 50; Settled 1881.) Named the Peace Chief of the White River Indians.

PAHREAH (pa-REE-uh), Kane County: (see Paria).

PALMYRA, Utah County: Named for Palmyra, New York, birthplace of Joseph Smith, founder of the Mormon Church.

PANGUITCH, County Seat of Garfield County: (Alt. 6,624; Pop. 1,501; Settled 1866; vacated 1867 because of Indian troubles, resettled 1871.) Derived its name from Panguitch Lake, which received its name from the Paiute Indian words meaning "water" and "fish."

PANTHER, Carbon County: Renamed (see Heiner).

PARADISE, Cache County: (Alt. 4,860; Pop. 401; Settled 1860.) So named because of the beauty of its surroundings.

PARAGONAH (pare-uh-GO-nuh), Iron County: (Alt. 5,897; Pop. 404; Settled 1852.) Derived its name from Paiute Indian words meaning "many springs" or "marshes."

PARIA (pa-REE-uh), Kane County: (Alt. 4,625\*; Settled 1872.) Derived its name from the Indian word meaning "dirty water," first applied to the muddy Paria River, which flows near the settlement. Formerly spelled "Pahreah."

PARK CITY, Summit County: (Alt. 6,980; Pop. 2,254.) Derived its name from Parleys Park, a near-by tract of land developed by Parley P. Pratt, Mormon pioneer and church official, who built a toll road from Park City through Parleys Canyon to Salt Lake City.

PARK VALLEY, Box Elder County: (Alt. 5,600\*; Pop. 162 Settled 1850.) So named because of the foliage surrounding the area, giving it a park-like appearance.

PAROWAN (PARE-o-wahn), County seat of Iron County: (Alt. 5,990; Pop. 1,455; Settled 1851.) Derived its name from an Indian word meaning "evil water." First named Louisa for Louisa Beeman, one of the first Mormon women to consent to plural marriage. Although the valley was called Little Salt Lake by a band of Mormon explorers, this name was seldom used.

PAYSON, Utah County: (Alt. 4,700; Pop. 3,998; Settled 1850.) Named for James Pace, one of its founders. First called Peeteetneet for an Indian chief.

PEERLESS, Carbon County: (Alt. 6,406; Pop. 207; Settled 1912.) Derived its name from the Peerless Coal mine.

PEETEETNEET, Utah County: Renamed (see Payson).

PENROSE, Box Elder County: (Alt. 4,300\*; Pop. 250. Named for Charles W. Penrose, editor, poet, composer, and Mormon Church official.



PEOA (pee-O-uh), Summit County: (Alt. 6, 191; Pop. 220; Settled 1860.)  
Said to have derived its name from an Indian word meaning "marry."

PERRY, Box Elder County: (Alt. 4,358; Pop. 449; Settled 1853.) Named  
for the Perry family, early settlers. First called Porter Springs  
for Orrin Porter Rockwell, early land owner. Later called Three-Mile  
Creek because it is near a stream three miles south of Brigham City.

PETERSBURG, Millard County: Renamed (see Hatton).

PETERSON, Morgan County: (Alt. 4,889; Pop. 56; Settled 1855.) Named for  
Charles Shreeve Peterson, early settler. First called Weber City  
because of its proximity to Weber River.

PETTYTOWN, Sanpete County: Renamed (see Sterling).

PETTYVILLE, Sanpete County: Renamed (see Sterling).

PICKELVILLE, Rich County: (Alt. 5,950; Pop. 96.) Named for Charles O. Pic  
an engineer who supervised improvement of the town's water supply syste

PILOT PEAK, Box Elder County: Renamed (see Lucin).

PINE CREEK, Sanpete County: Renamed (see Ephraim).

PINE VALLEY, Washington County: (Alt. 6,000\*; Pop. 60; Settled 1859.) So na  
because of the pine forests surrounding the settlement.

PINTO, Washington County: (Alt. 6,000\*; Settled 1854.) Spanish  
word for "painted" or "mottled." So named because of the vari-colored  
geologic formations around the area.

PINTURA, Washington County: (Alt. 4,000\* ; Pop. 60; Settled 1858.) Derive  
its name from a Spanish word meaning painting. So named because of  
the bright colored hills near the townsite. Formerly called Bellevue  
because of the beautiful view presented from the dugway on the old  
Black Ridge wagon road.

PLAIN CITY, Weber County: (Alt. 4,237; Pop. 829; Settled 1859.) So named  
because it is situated on an open plain. A consolidation of Skeen,  
North Weber, and Poplar.

PLEASANT CREEK, Wayne County: Renamed (see Notom).

PLEASANT GROVE, Utah County: (Alt. 4,621; Pop. 3,196; Settled 1849.) So  
named because of the cottonwood grove on the settlement site. Formerl  
called Battle Creek because it was the scene of the first battle in  
Utah between the Indians and the Mormon settlers.

PLEASANT VALLEY, Carbon County: Renamed (see Winter Quarters).

PLEASANT VALLEY JUNCTION, Utah County: Renamed (see Colton).

PLEASANT VIEW, Weber County: (Alt. 4,300; Pop. 420; Settled 1851.)  
Outgrowth of North Ogden. So named because it is situated on the  
foothills of the Wasatch Mountains and commands an excellent view  
of Great Salt Lake and the surrounding valley.

PLYMOUTH, Box Elder County: (Alt. 4,400; Pop. 228; Settled 1869.) Named for Plymouth, Massachusetts. Formerly called Squaretown, because the first four families of settlers built their houses on the adjoining corners of four sections of land.

POCKETVILLE, Washington County: Renamed (see Virgin).

POND TOWN, Utah County: Renamed (see Salem)

PORTAGE, Box Elder County: (Alt. 4,370; Pop. 254; Settled 1867.) Named for Portage County, Ohio, birthplace of Lorenzo Snow, fifth president of the Mormon Church. Formerly called Hay Town because of the large fields of hay grown by the early settlers.

PORTERVILLE, Morgan County: (Alt. 5,239; Pop. 150; Settled 1861.) Named for Sanford Porter, one of the first settlers.

PORTER SPRINGS, Box Elder County: Renamed (see Perry).

POVERTY FLAT, Wayne County: Renamed (see Torrey).

PRATTS SIDING, Carbon County: Renamed (see Helper).

PRICE, County seat of Carbon County: (Alt. 5,566; Pop. 6,010; Settled 1877.) Named for William Price, a Mormon leader.

PROMONTORY, Box Elder County: (Alt. 4,902; Pop. 100; Settled 1869.) So named because it is situated on a high point of land projecting into Great Salt Lake.

PROMONTORY POINT, Box Elder County: (Alt. 4,217; Pop. 45; Settled 1900.) So named because it is situated on the point of the promontory projecting into the north end of Great Salt Lake.

PROVIDENCE, Cache County: (Alt. 4,600; Pop. 1,055; Settled 1859.) So named because the early settlers felt that this section of the country had been divinely blessed. Formerly called Spring Creek, taking the early name of Providence Creek, near which the settlement is situated.

PROVO, County seat of Utah County: (Alt. 4,549; Pop. 28,937; Settled 1849.) Named for Etienne Provot, French-Canadian trapper, who visited this region in the 1820's. First called Fort Utah.

RAINBOW, Uintah County: (Alt. 5,350\*; Settled 1920.) Origin of name unknown.

RAINS, Carbon County: (Alt. 7,042; Pop. 100.) Named for L. F. Rains, prominent mining engineer.

RANDALL, Weber County: (Alt. 4,200; Settled 1859.) Named for Harvey Randall, local cattleman.

RANDLETT, Uintah County: (Alt. 4,799; Pop. 350; Settled 1892; abandoned temporarily, resettled 1905.) Named for an Indian agent.